North-China Herald.

Vol. IX., No. 453. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. PHILIP HENRY UNDERWOOD is authorized to sign for our Firm by procuration.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

9ap Shanghai, 12th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.

tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MOURILYAN has this day been admitted a partner in my business which will hereafter be carried on under the style of ELLES & Co.

JAMIESON ELLES.

23ap Amoy, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted in China under the style of BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., was closed *on the 31st ultimo.* Mr. JAMES DOW will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. S. RAWSON.
S. RAWSON.
WILLIAM KAY.
By their Attorney. W. BLENKIN.
JAMES DOW.
W. THORBURN.
W. M. NORTON.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of the Stock in Trade and Good-will of my business *from the 1st December last*, the Firm of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. or RICHARDS & Co. ceased from thsi date.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Sole Partner.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 {per Cent. per Annum.
Six do., " " " 6 "
Twelve do., " " " 7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON GOODS of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,
Leadenhall Street London.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER. *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN. *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL. *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK. *Madras.* or
JOHN RITCHIE. *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London 26th June, 1858

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A Ship's Jolly Boat, about 24 feet long and 7 feet beam, in good order, with Oars, &c. She is to be sold for the benefit of the four Natives picked up by the American Ship *Tarolinta.*

Apply on board.

tf Shanghai, 5th March, 1859.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant CHANDELIERS of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners; Hanging, Solar, Boat and Billiard-room LAMPS at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry. }
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8½in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & CIE.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also,

TABLES shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London, (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted, ...	2.00
Do. " " Pocket, ...	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

FOR SALE.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	*Tls.*2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to., ...	10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo., ...	1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ...	1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs, ..	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ...	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ...	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON, ...	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English, ...	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0

FOR SALE,

At the North-China Herald Office,

BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
SHIPPING ORDERS, in Book.
CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and WILLS.
PROTESTS, English and American.
COMPRADOR CHECK BOOKS.
Blank Forms of Custom-house PERMITS for Shipping and Landing Goods.
Account Books.
Paper of all sizes, ruled and plain.
Fancy Note Paper and Envelopes.
Music Books.
Wax, Tape, Wafers, &c., &c.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with large Godown attached, (together or separately), formerly known as *Wha-Shing* and lately occupied by Messrs. CRAMPTONS, HANBURY & Co.

Also the House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News,* Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. McEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards, ... " 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MADAME WRIGHT,

MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the 1st May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.

The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,
THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.

13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ.

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

ALGAR & STREET,

Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the Inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enbleas the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86 St. James's-street London

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In re Michael Doyle *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin and all other persons to produce any Wills or Codicils of the above person that may be in their possession, before Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Shanghae, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of June*, 1859; or if none, that the next of kin do accept or refuse Letters of Administration; failing which, Letters of Administration will be granted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by the said Court.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.
British Consulate, Shanghae,
29th March, 1859. 28my

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In re Beng Tiack *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin and all other persons to produce any Wills or Codicils of the above person that may be in their possession before Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Shanghae, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of June*, 1859; or if none, that the next of kin do accept or refuse Letters of Administration; failing which, Letters of Administration will be granted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by the said Court.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.
British Consulate, Shanghai,
29th March, 1859. 28my

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Rajah*, Capt. W. F. Norie, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Tuesday, the 5th April, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 1,500 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Saturday, the 2d April*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 29th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE is authorised to sign our Firm.

P. F. CAMA & Co.
23ap Shanghai, 31st March, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER LEVY will sign my name by procuration, from this date.

J. W. LEWIS.
tf Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

HILL BOAT FOR SALE.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on *Tuesday next, the 5th instant*, at 4 P.M.

On the premises of the undersigned, the well known Soochow boat

"GAZELLE,"

completely Furnished, and in perfect condition, having been thoroughly repaired, and refitted within a few weeks.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.
o Shanghai, 2d April, 1859.

"THE CHINA EXPRESS."

FOR China, Japan, Singapore, and all parts East of India, published bi-monthly, comprises a Summary of European and American Political, Commercial, and General News; Literature, Arts, and Sciences; Naval, Military, and Shipping Intelligence; and other subjects of interest. The *China Express* will be transmitted by Post *vid* Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th of each month.

Terms of Subscription, including postage 7 Tls. per annum, payable in advance.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Jan. 26	Singapore,	Mar. 4
Bombay,	Feb. 16	Hongkong,	Mar. 19
Calcutta,	Feb. 24	New York,	Jany. 8
Galle,	Feb. 22		

Mail of 10th Feby. from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 25th instant—Shanghai, 1st April. Last year it arrived on the 5th per *Lady Mary Wood.*

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong, Nov. 30 } Received per post
Shanghai, Nov. 22 } *vid* Marseilles,.. Jan. 21
vid Southampton, Jan. 24
Hongkong, Dec. 15 } Per Electric Telegraph
Shanghai, Dec. 7 } *vid* Trieste, Jan. 24.

BIRTHS.

At Fuhchau, on the 4th March, the Wife of Walter Medhurst, H. B. M.'s Consul, of a Daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 29th March, the Wife of R. O. Major, Esq., of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Hongkong, on the 12th March, Mrs. Geo. Stanley Brooks, Wife of Captain Brooks, P. & O. S. N. Co.

At Arundel Crescent, Plymouth, on the 5th Jany., of Dyptheria, Edward Eugene, eldest son of Thomas O'Sullivan, of Swatow, aged 7 years.

◆

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER *in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.*

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 1st April, 1859.		*Ending 1st April, 1858.*	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
March,				
26,—	57	38	63	51
27,—	55	40	61	46
28,—	64	45	67	48
29,—	67	44	54	48
30,—	66	42	57	50
31,—	65	43	72	54
April,				
1,—	73	53	60	49

To be continued weekly.

◆

QUOTATIONS.

Exchange.

(Friday Evening.)

On London, 6m/s., Bank Bills, 6s. 5d., First class Credits, other Credits & Private Bills, and Bills with documents, 6s. 5½d. a 6s. 6d., per Tl. *On Calcutta*, Bank Bills, 3 d/s., Rs 300; *on Bombay*, Rs. 296 per 100 Tls., nominal. *On Hongkong*, 10 d/s., 27½ per cent discount.

Opium.

Mar.	*Malwa* Tls.	*New Patna* High Nos. Tls.	*New Patna* Low Nos. Tls.	*Old Patna* Tls.
26	480 —	555 a 560	550 a 555	545 a 550
28	480 —	555 a 560	550 a 555	545 a 550nl.
29	478 a 483	555 a 565	550 a 555	545 —
30	480 —	555 a 560	550 a 555	545 a 550
31	480 —	555 a 560	550 a 555	545 a 550nl.
April, 1	480 —	555 a 560	550 a 555	545 a 550nl.

◆

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—April 1st, *Johanne*, (Dan. bg.), 199, Diedrichsen, from Hongkong.

Departed.—April 1st, *Mary & Louisa*, (Am. bq.), 497, Jones, for Amoy.

◆

PASSENGERS.

Arrived—Per *Rajah*, Mrs. Mackellar and family, Mrs. Norie, Messrs. Edward, Walker, Stewart, Johnson, L. Mokree, and J. Carnera. Per *Italian*, Mr. & Mrs. Hartwell, Messrs. Desfleches, Probst, Shearer, A. M. Bhinjee, Gerard, Smith, Dudell, Mason, Baudrin, Adrian, Ruysken, and Voget.

Departed.—Per *Italian*, Messrs. Gerard, Smith, Dudell, Mason, Baudrin, Adrian, Ruysken, Voget, Larman, Hyde, Crawford and Bucklin.

◆

NORTH CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This Society will hold its next regular Monthly Meeting at the Library Rooms, on *Tuesday evening, the 19th inst.*, at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Macgowan will communicate a Note on the Infirmary for domestic Animals at Hangchau; and will offer some remarks on the Emperor, Yu, "the Noah of China" with a view of inducing a discussion on Chinese Chronology and Floods.

C. TREASURE JONES,
Secretary.

The arrival of the mail of 10th February is not reported when we go to press at 2 P.M. Although considered to be due here on the 1st, its advent is very uncertain in consequence of the accident to the *Malabar*, and the probability of the *Formosa* requiring to be overhauled after lying on shore at Woosung on her last trip. The *Yang-tsze* may be back to-morrow with it. She left Woosung on the 26th and can do it easily in 9 days giving her one clear day at Hongkong.

There are rumours afloat of some difficulties at Peking between the Chinese and Russian authorities; coming through natives the truth is not likely to be arrived at. They are to the effect that the Russians have established their legation in the Capital and that their Minister who is attended by a large retinue, refuses to communicate officially with any one but the Emperor himself. Great offence it is also said is given by his assumption of eight bearers to his sedan, the number which the Emperor alone is privileged to have. There are also reports that a large number of Chinese troops are occupying Tien-tsin, and the people are apprehensive of trouble when the British Ambassador proceeds to Peking to inaugurate his establishment there.

A report has been current, some days past among the native officials in Shanghai, that a large body of Insurgents has surrended to the Emperor's officers not far from Nanking. That there has been a falling off from the Insurgents is true, but up to this hour, Saturday morning, we have not been able to ascertain the particulars of the surrender, beyond the one important fact, that the lives of the party were to be spared.

Again and again we have to announce the receipt of the mail by private steamer instead of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessel. The *Malabar*, delayed six days behind time by an accident, arrived in Hongkong at 1 A.M. of the 19th ultimo. The *Yang-tsze* left for Shanghai on the afternoon of that day and arrived at Woosung on the 23d bringing the Post-office Packets. She left again on the 26th at day-light, giving her time to reach Hongkong before the departure of the homeward mail on the 30th. But for this timely accommodationed afforded by a private steamer, there would have been no opportunity of replying to our letters, not received until the outward mail had left, and a fortnight would thus have been lost. The *Rajah*, one of the P. & O. Company's slow boats, belonging to the Manila line, came crawling in at night of the 28th, she having taken the place of the *Aden* for this trip, as the latter vessel may have to take the homeward mail of 30th from Hongkong.

The delay of the *Malabar* arose from an accident, we admit, but why have not the Company a spare and powerful steamer available at Hongkong for such an emergency, and not subject this most important Commercial Port to such inconvenience and disadvantage. It is not agraeable to be always harping on a grievance, nor do we suppose our reiteration of it is likely to produce any improvement at the expense of an outlay that might perhaps affect the yearly dividend of the Share-holders to the extent of one quarter of one per cent when the Company would gain nothing in return, but that this narrow-minded policy may not continue to be pursued by the monopolists until the expiration of their present mail contract, it would be as well for our Merchants to appeal to the Government for their interference, that we may keep pace with the times.

There are other causes of complaint against the Company more of an individual than a public character, but we now allude only to the manner in which the Postal Service is carried out, in respect to which the whole line requires to be reorganized that we may, by saving two or three days, gain a fortnight in return of post. We do not want more mails, indeed one a month would be more satisfactory to most of us than two, but let there be no loss of time, arising from inefficient boats and delay at the places touched at. The Company readily accede to the requisition for a weekly mail to and from Calcutta in consequence of the increased demand for passenger accommodation, because corresponding profits will follow, and to carry out that new arrangement the *Friend of India* supposes they will withdraw a steamer from the China line!

As an instance of what may be accomplished by energy we may mention that *one* private steamer, the *Yang-tsze*, has brought in advance of the P. & O. Company's packets, 20 out of the 32 mails that have been received since her first arrival here on the 30th of November 1857, whilst the Company employ *two*, or three boats for the same service and do not perform it so well.

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI.

CIVIL SIDE.

April 1st, 1859.

Before D. B. Robertson, Esq., *H. M. Consul.*

Jas: Whitlow, }
Robt: F. Thorburn, } *Assessors.*

Judgment was ordered to be entered up in the following causes:—

Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.
v.
D. Burjorjee for Tls. 341.

Tarachund Jarnaryen,
by his Atttorney J. F. H. Trautmann,
v.
D. Burjorjee for Tls. 2,224.5.5.

Rustomjee Burjorjee,
by his Attorney J. F. H. Trautmann,
v.
D. Burjorjee for Tls. 5,318.3.3.

In two causes heard the same day, viz:—

A. Noormamod, Sons & Co.,
by their Attorney J. F. H. Trautmann,
v.
D. Burjorjee for Tls. 1,155.3 5.
and,
R. Ruttonjee & Co.,
by their Attorney J. F. H. Trautmann,
v.
D. Burjorjee for Tls. 4,333.8.3.

It was decided that as the Attorney holds no power from Plaintiffs to sue in H. M. Consular Court and has no proof of Debt, the Claim be not admitted.

There are now we understand twenty-four Creditors of Dadabhoy Burjorjee who have obtained judgments in this Consular Court their claims amounting in the aggregate to Taels 125,197.8.8. The following memorandum of agreement is now in course of signature by these Creditors:—

(Copy.)

Memorandum of Agreement.

We, the undersigned, being Judgment Creditors of Dadabhoy Burjorjee of this Port, Merchant, for the amounts set against our names respectively, agree each with the others of us, that as and when we shall legally obtain satisfaction of our respective Judgments out of the Estate and Effects of the said Dadabhoy Burjorjee each of us shall pay into the hands of H. B. M. Consul at this Port whatsoever monies shall be received in satisfaction of our respective Judgments, as aforesaid, *In Trust* to be divided amongst the whole body of us rateably in proportion to the amounts of our said respective Judgments.

As Witness our hands this 26th day of March, 1859.

It has been pointed out to us that as Vice-Consuls do not hold Her Majesty's Commission their appointments are not gazetted, we were therefore in error in reference to the Vice-Consulship of Shanghai, in our last issue. We do not however see Mr. Geo. S. Morrison named for Nagasaki in the Foreign Office list.

THE WEATHER.

March.—The first quarter of the year is gone. Frost and snow with cold biting N.E. winds have given place to delightful spring and genial weather, somewhat warm withal in the day time, but cool and refreshing in the evenings and mornings. The last two weeks has brought forth the young leaves of deciduous plants, which in the willow display a graceful and delicate tracery; the blossoms of the magnolia are in profusion and the Camellia is in great beauty. The fields all round are green with young wheat and barley, and beans, in blossom. But that torment of a warm climate, the musquito now comes forth and pay its first visit of the season with promise of closer intimacy. Change of raiment should be made with caution as the difference in the temperature is frequently 20 degrees, between noon and evening.

The month set in wet, with the maximum heat at about 50 by day and the minimum, 42 or 43 by night; a sudden fall below 30 at night brought snow, sleet and rain with disagreeable weather until the 18th, when a change came o'er the scene and in the last fortnight we have enjoyed the finest of a Mediterranean climate. The thermometer ranged between 38 and 67 in the day, and 29 and 51 at night. There were 14 rainy days. Wind very variable.

The following is a correct list of the salaries attached to the Consular appointments as now arranged:—

Mr. Alcock, Consul General in Japan,	£1,800
Mr. Robertson, Consul at Canton, ...	1,600
Mr. Parkes, Consul at Shanghae, ...	1,500
Mr. Medhurst, Tung-chow,..........	1,300
Mr. Meadows, New-chwang, ...	1,300
Mr. Morrison, Fuh-chau, ...	900
Mr. Sinclair, Chin-kiang, ...	900
Mr. Gingell, Amoy,................	900
Mr. G. S. Morrison, Nagasaki, ...	800
Mr. Caine, Swatow, ...	800
Mr. Markham, Vice-Consul, Shanghae,	750

—*China Mail*, March 3.

The following passages of Clippers, home from Foochow and Shanghai will be interesting as a record:—

	Sailed.	*Arrived.*	*No. of Days.*	*From Anjer.*
From Foochow,—				
Fiery Cross,....	June 27	Oct. 17	112	86
Chrysolite, ...	July 17	Nov. 25	131	—
Kate Carnie, ..	Aug. 2	Dec. 2	122	—
Robin Hood, ..	Sept. 9	Dec. 14	96	68
From Shanghai,—				
Julia, ...	June 30	Oct. 30	122	—
Mirage, ...	Aug. 7	Dec. 17	132	86
Ballarat, ...	Sept. 5	Dec. 29	115	—
Stornoway, ...	„ 6	Jan. 20	136	—
Challenger, ...	„ 18	„ 11	115	81

THE NINGPO HOSPITAL.

Ningpo, *March 16th*, 1859.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—It is not my intention to trouble you and your readers with a reply to Mr. Hollingworth's *last* communication, dated 2d March; nor would I notice it at all, were it not I desire to say that one or two statements in Mr. Winch's circular are not quite correct. As, however, these are personal, and not of public interest, suffice it to say I do not know where he got his information or how he has been misled.

I wish also to state that when Mr. H. G. Hollingworth called on me he was plainly told,—when Mr. Winch was authorised to receive subscriptions, to aid a work already commenced, I did not contemplate any *officious interference* with the hospital, and rather than have any meddling, I would refund to dissatisfied subscribers the full amount of their subscriptions. And after Mr. Hollingworth visited the hospital he spoke very highly of it to myself and others, and said something to this effect, a similar institution which had cost the Shanghae community about *four times* the amount subscribed to this one, *was not to be compared to it*, and that the arrangements for the accommodation of Chinese patients were very different from what he had been led to expect.

In my former letter I did not make direct reference to the proposal to invest the property in the names of Trustees, because I thought all who read the statements contained in it would readily conclude that it was *absurd* for 'A Subscriber,' under such circumstances, to dictate any arrangements. And I will now venture to say, that most persons, who take the trouble to read these statements, will not require my aid to help them to infer that we, at Ningpo, to whom Mr. H. expressed his opinion of the Hospital, are surprised that he,—an honorable gentleman,—when he troubled himself to write you again on the subject, withheld anything he could have said favorable to the institution and harped still on the one idea "Trustees."

In conclusion allow me to say I will take care to arrange, that the institution, which I have laboured so long and hard to establish, will be continued for the purposes for which it was originally intended, but do most decidedly object to any subscriber dictating what these arrangements shall be.—I am, dear sir, yours truly,

Wm: PARKER.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—Having seen the letters which have appeared in the *North-China Herald*, on the subject of the Chinese Hospital at Ningpo, I have thought that a few lines from one well acquainted with the hospital, and its working, both in the Missionary and Medical departments, may not be unacceptable to those friends of the institution, who not being resident at this port, have not the opportunity of inspecting it for themselves.

As to the Missionary aspect, I may state that it is carried on in the most catholic spirit, its daily religious services being conducted in turn by English and American Missionaries of all religious denominations represented in Ningpo. Having since its commencement conducted services from week to week in its Chapel, I can testify to the uniformly quiet and attentive behaviour of the audiences. Generally speaking, the attendance is very good.

As a medical institution, the hospital is most efficiently carried on. Its dispensary is daily open for the relief of outpatients and in its wards the in-patients not only get the medical aid they require, but receive every comfort and attention that can promote their recovery.

The position of the hospital is admirable, near to one of the gates of the City,—it is not within its walls. And in its construction, as well as in the choice of its site, great care has been evinced in securing to the inmates the supply of light, and pure air, so important to the successful treatment of disease.

The ground has been well raised;—the wards are well lighted with glass windows;—and the comfort and cleanliness of the whole, could not but strike every visitor with surprise as well as pleasure. Being in the habit of regularly visiting it myself, I may add, this is not merely an occasional state of things.

That such an institution,—an honor to our country and an ornament to the religion we profess,—should exist in Ningpo must be a source of pleasure to every true well-wisher of the Chinese. How has it been raised? How is it supported? To these questions the same answer must be given, —principally by the exertions of Dr. Parker.

When Dr. Parker came to Ningpo it was only with this end in view that he commenced to practice among the Foreign Residents. He is a Medical Missionary, and his salary, which is paid by his Society, is neither one farthing more, nor one farthing less, from his private practice. That practice, let me again state, is carried on, as it was commenced, for the benefit of the Chinese. The amount of labor gone through in this way alone, during the last three and a half years, will not be thought a *very trifling* subscription, I presume. When Dr. Parker found an available site for the intended hospital he purchased it, and the work of raising, bunding it out, and walling it in, was proceeded with. This was not done, as has been incorrectly stated, with the funds of any Society, but with the proceeds of his private practice. The expense of this part of the work alone, your readers will be able to judge was not trifling. And here allow me to remark, that all this time Dr. P. was treating both in and out-patients gratuitously in temporary premises. The subscriptions received from Shanghai and elsewhere, have doubtless enabled Dr. P. to finish the buildings *sooner* than could otherwise have been the case and now allow him to devote to the support of a large number of in-patients, funds which must otherwise have been expended on the buildings themselves, but this is *all* we have done.

With the exception of *some* of those admitted for the cure of opium-smoking, all the in-patients are supplied with food, and clothing (if required), while in the hospital, by Dr. Parker. And besides this, he himself provides a considerable portion of the medicines used.

From what I have stated above, it must be evident to your readers, that the institution cannot be considered *in any respect*, on the same footing as other hospitals, which are raised and supported entirely from without. I may state, however, that I have heard Dr. Parker say, that if the subscribers wish it to be placed on the same basis as they are, he would have no objection. But to do so, I presume, would require the reimbursement of the funds already expended by Dr. Parker, and the support and maintenance of the hospital for the future.

In conclusion,—apart from Dr. Parker's own statement to that effect,—no one who has seen his arduous exertions for the institution, could doubt that he would use his best endeavours to secure its perpetuity. But were it, from any unforeseen cause, to come to an untimely end (which none could deprecate more than myself), I think most of the subscribers would feel that the good already accomplished, far more than repaid the outlay.

Hoping the importance and public interest of the subject will be a sufficient apology for the length of my communication, I am Sir,

A Fifty-tael-Subscriber to the Hospital.

Ningpo, March 21st, 1859.

The following letter from Capt. Colvile to Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour with the details of a successful expedition againt Pirates on the neighbourhood of Koolan has been published in the *Gazette* for general information:—

H. M. S. *Niger*,
Hongkong, *16th March*, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to lay before you the results of my late cruise after Pirates, and to congratulate your Excellency on the success of the undertaking.

Acting on information received at Macao, the whole of the 12th instant was spent in searching for a Fleet of Piratical Vessels cruising in the vicinity of the Tang Rocks, but failing to discover them, I weighed towards evening, and anchored late off Koolan, with the intention of visiting Tsoo-chong, under whose batteries a formidable Fleet of Piratical Junks were known to be lying—the depredators of several valuable cargoes: an Owner and Master of two of the captured Junks acting as Pilots, under the able and effective assistance of Mr. Caldwell, Registrar General.

Accordingly, at 7 on the morning of the 13th, I proceeded with the Boats (as per margin*) in tow of the Gunboats *Clown* and *Janus*, and after a run of 14 miles came within sight of a large flotilla of heavily-armed Junks and Row-boats, hauled under the protection of what we subsequently discovered to be regular defences, consisting of a water Stockade, with a double ditch and high stockaded embankment, armed with 36 Guns, protecting the whole sea face and flanks of Tsoo Chong.

Directing Lieutenant Wells in the 10-oared Cutter to examine a suspicious Junk to windward, whilst the *Janus* overhauled two others to leeward, I took the remaining Boats directly in towards the central force of Junks, leaving the *Clown* to cover our movements, but with peremptory orders to fire only in case the Shore Batteries opened on the Boats.

However, it soon become evident that the Enemy were prepared for a determined resistance, the Crews of the Junks joined the Villagers, who, with violent ejaculations and waving white Flags, on which the characters Hoong-kin-wong. *(Triad King*, was prominent, invited us on, at the same time a heavy fire of Round and Grape opened on our advance.

Forming behind a knoll of land, insulated by 500 yards of shallow water from the left extreme of the Stockade, leaving the Pinnace to cover the landing, and much assisted by the very excellent shell practice of the Gunboats, the storming party dashed waist deep at the Stockades, and receiving a fire of Grape entered the embrasures of an 8-gun Battery, bayonetting the defenders, who crowded the inner ditch and appeared paralysed by the vigour of our proceedings. After a short hand to hand encounter, they retired precipitately, and now was seen the extraordinary sight of 60 Blue Jackets and Marines chasing fully 500 armed Men, though brakes and narrow acclivities for nearly two miles in the rear of the works.

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* *Galley*,—Acting-Captain Colvile.
Pinnace,—Lieutenant Blake, Mr. Laurenson, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Markham, and Mr. Buck.
1st Cutter,—Mr. Price, Midshipman.
2d Cutter,—Mr. Smith, do.
3d Cutter,—Mr. Wells, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Vesley; subsequently to the destruction of Tsoo-Choong, Lieutenant Villiers.

In this movement great numbers of the Enemy were killed, and it had the effect of turning the Sea-defences, thus rendered comparatively harmless.

The storming party were now joined by the men under Lieutenants Blake and Wells, who, by a judicious detour to the right, had materially assisted to the discomfiture of the Pirates.

Every House in the Town was a Magazine, in which large quantities of Arms and Munitions were stored. I consequently directed the Village to be burnt. Eight large piratical fighting Junks and eleven Fast-boats shared a similar fate, their Guns having previously been sunk in deep Water. The 36 Guns of the Land-defences were also destroyed. Considerable resistance was offered by two of the Junks; the Boats were repeatedly hulled.

When I bring to your Excellency's notice the very large force of Men, consisting of at least Thirteen Hundred effectively armed, with a necessary perfect knowledge of locale, and the determination they evinced in opposing our landing, I cannot but feel astonished at our good fortune: not a casualty occurred, whereas the loss of the Enemy could not have been under a Hundred and Eighty Men.

After communicating with a Mandarin Junk force just arrived from Macao, with the information that 7 Pirate Junks were at anchor off Lie-wan-moon, opposite Moto, the Boats returned to the Ship at Koolan.

March 14.—Having despatched the *Niger* to await my arrival at Macao, I proceeded with the whole Boat Force to examine the numerous cranies to the west of Broadway *en route* to Lie-wan-moon.

In Ly-kee, a Bay opposite Koo-lan, four piratical Junks, with Guns, numerically formidable, were driven on Shore and burnt by Lieutenant Vallier. In the largest, an English red Ensign was found.

In a deep inlet to the North of Louchow, three others were captured and destroyed.

Arriving at the Lie-wan-moon, I was informed that the seven Junks had slipped a few hours previously, and ran higher, up the Creek. The Villagers in pointing out their position were graphic in their account of the barbarities they were committing, and hailed our arrival with the most enthusiastic rejoicings. A Hamlet had been sacked and a Passage-boat taken that very morning. Advancing until dusk I anchored, and prepared (by getting Pilot,) for prosecuting my search in the morning.

March 15.—Weighed at Daylight and piloted by Boatmen, who had been robbed by these Pirates on the Evening of our visit, threaded the remainder of the tortuous Reach connecting Broadway with a River running in a parallel direction.

The Piratical Squadron were shortly discovered ahead, using every effort to escape.

When the sternmost one, mounting 24 Guns, was brought to, she proved to have been a Rice-boat captured in January last, from a Hongkong Chinese Merchant, who accompanied Mr. Caldwell. I caused her, therefore, having previously removed the Guns, to be restored. Seven large Passage-boats were likewise released.

The Gunboats now unfortunately taking the ground, I despatched the Boats to capture the remainder, a service I am bound to add most ably executed, the Pinnace under Lieutenant Blake (the senior Lieutenant present,) after a running fight of one hour and a quarter driving one of 9-guns on Shore, her Crew being immediately pounced upon by Mandarin Soldiers. Another Junk of 12-guns after a vigorous resistance, in which two Stinkpots were thrown into Boats of *Janus*, under Lieutenant Knevitt, was carried by boarding; and three others, mounting respectively 7, 9, and 22-guns, were captured and burnt by Lieutenant Vallier, with the two Cutters in cooperation with the *Clown*.

Exclusive of the Crew who fell into the hands of the Mandarins, Twenty-one Pirates were killed on this occasion by the fire from the Boats, and the Guns mostly 18 and 24-pounders, of American manufacture, were sunk beyond means of recovery. I then returned to the ship at Macao, arriving at midnight, from whence I proceeded this morning to join your Flag.

In bringing before you the important results achieved by the zeal and gallantry of the Officers of the Boats and their Crews, I beg to record the great assistance derived from the Gunboats, to Lieutenants Lee and Knevitt, and the 2d Masters Messrs. Gilbin and Worsfold, so unceasing in their attention, every praise is due. Yet to Mr. Caldwell the success attending this expedition is mainly owing; without his experience and adept method of gaining information, I fear our endeavours would have been futile.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE S. COLVILE,
Acting-Captain.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral
Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Commander-in-Chief.

(From the Economist, January 15)

FRANCE, AUSTRIA, AND ITALY.

We are not usually much inclined to feel, and certainly are rarely disposed to propagate alarm;—but it is impossible to disguise the uneasiness with which the present aspect of Italian affairs inspires us—an uneasiness shared, we believe, by all observers, and most vivid among those who are best informed. Whether the rising storm may not still be allayed, whether diplomatists may not yet contrive to find some means of postponing the crisis, whether the Potentate who is the real originating cause of the disturbance may not shrink from action when he perceives the amount of commercial terror and financial confusion which the prospect of war has already created—we cannot say. But we apprehend there can be little doubt that Louis Napoleon has for some time been meditating with more or less of distinct and determinate purpose an active intervention in Italian politics, and that Piedmont has allowed her feelings and projects to be exasperated almost to the point of action by the prospect of facing her ancient enemy with the assistance of so powerful an ally;—while that the hopes and passions of the Italian patriots have been so excited by the manifest designs of these two Powers, as to render insurrection imminent in many parts of the Peninsula, admits of no doubt whatever. We are by no means sure that, whatever be the wishes of the two Powers concerned, it may not now prove too late for either of them to draw back.

Many significant and concurring indications point to this conclusion. Ever since the publication of Orsini's letters in the *Moniteur* at the beginning of last year, the relations between Austria and France have been the reverse of cordial: they have been cool, if not unfriendly, and could not well have been otherwise; for that publication was a distinct confession of rival, if not of hostile, feeling. The Emperor's words to the Austrian Ambassador, which have been so much commented upon, were merely the somewhat brusque and uncourteous expression of a notorious fact. The language of *La Presse* is even more significant. No journal in France ventures on arguments or *statements known to be unwelcome to the Government*, and that journal in particular is understood to draw its inspiration from a Buonaparte at least. The marriage of Prince Napoleon with a daughter of Victor Emanuel, now officially announced, leaves no doubt of the closeness of the connection at length established between the Courts of France and Piedmont; and we may feel perfectly certain that such a matrimonial alliance would not have been concluded without some very distinct understanding as to the political prospect and position both of the bridegroom and the father-in-law. The speech of the King of Sardinia to his Chambers—deliberate as it must have been and submitted for correction, as we know it was, to the Tuilleries—was, under the circumstances of the case, about as plainly warlike as could be conceived. It almost said: "If the Italians in other States rise in rebellion, I intend to assist them: and no treaties shall stand in my way." What *Austria* thinks of the position of affairs is shown plainly enough by the immense reinforcements she has marched into Italy; and what the King of Naples thinks is made manifest by the amnesty he has proclaimed and the promised liberation of Poerio and Settembrini. This last fact is, to our minds, the strongest proof that could be given of *the imminence of the danger*. Nothing but the expectation of an immediate outbreak, backed by the most formidable aid from without, could have wrung such a concession from a despot who has been deaf for years to every consideration of mercy, of decency, of shame, of policy, and of prudence. King Bomba is frightened at last.

We do not say that Louis Napoleon, aided by the King of Sardinia, *will* undertake an armed intervention in Italy in direct hostility to Austria, but we are satisfied that he meditates such a proceeding, and has long been preparing for it. Nor do we feel the least surprise at his design. There are many reasons why he should entertain it. His fears, his passions, his sentiments, and in one sense his interests, all urge him to some such step. He dreads Italian assassins, and is anxious to divert their animosity by putting himself forward as the friend of Italian freedom. He once fought, and his elder brother fell, in their ranks; and it is by no means improbable that the dreams and feelings of his enthusiastic youth may still have some influence over his strangely constituted mind. He cherishes an hereditary animosity against the House of Austria, and may wish to pay an old debt. He is said to be ambitious of military glory, and may not unnaturally be disposed to seek it in a country where his uncle won his first laurels and which has always been a favourite field for French enterprise. He has, there can be little question, his own favourite fancies and schemes as to the reconstruction of Italian States, and would fain reconstruct them so as to add to the aggrandisement of his family and the establishment of his dynasty. He is not the man to forget that his uncle once reigned at Naples, and that his cousin was once King of Rome. There is another reason still—a more valid and more creditable one. The position of the French forces at Rome has long been irritating, embarrassing, and ignominious to the last degree. For this position he is not primarily responsible. Cavaignac and the Republicans sent the troops there. Louis Napoleon was sincerely desirous to restore the Pope on condition of governing decently,—or at least to use the influence of a restorer and protector to promote decent government. The Pope has set him at nought: he has governed more infamously than ever, and has compelled Louis Napoleon to countenance, and in a manner aid and facilitate, his tyranny and maladministration. Louis Napoleon, we believe, would long ago have withdrawn from so false and galling a position, but for two considerations. He knew that if the French retired from Rome the Austrians would march in, and the Romans would be nowise the better for the transfer. He knew, also, that any proceeding hostile or injurious to the Pope would be resented by the Ultra-montane portion of the French clergy who have hitherto warmly supported him—and exacted, by the way, a tremendous price for doing so. He may well be tired of so costly and so shameful an alliance; and we are, therefore, disposed to credit the rumour that he has proposed to Austria that she shall withdraw from the Legations and that he shall withdraw from Rome. Austria, to whose Italian influence such a step would be fatal, has, of course, refused, and has answered the application by a large augmentation of her army of occupation. Here seems to be at least a plausible ground of rupture. France says: "I will march out of the Roman territories and so shall you." Austria replies: "No! if you march out, I march in."

Lastly, Louis Napoleon has an immense army, weary of inaction and thirsting for glory and for plunder,—dangerous when unemployed,—and a fearful drain on his finances. It is true that his Treasury is in a sufficiently exhausted state; but 200,000 well-found men will scarcely cost more when occupied than when idle; and if employed abroad may possibly cost less.

An Italian war, therefore, between Austria on the one side, and France and Sardinia on the other, is, to say the least, upon the cards, and *may* break out to-morrow. Russia, it is understood, will look with a grim gladness, as long as Austria is weakened or worsted; and Italian patriots in every part of the Peninsula are eager and panting for the strife. They may show little prudence and less foresight in being so; but men who hope so much and suffer so grievously are seldom cool or wise—and we cannot wonder at them.

We come now to the question, with a view to which we have troubled *our readers with this preliminary sketch. What should be England's attitude and action at this conjuncture?*—a question which it is essential should be considered and decided at once, before the Government shall secretly have committed the nation to a line of policy which England will never sanction, but may find it difficult afterwards to repudiate.

1. *Ought England to interfere diplomatically to prevent war?* By earnest representations of the mischievous effects and the ulterior calamities of war—assuredly; as a friendly and a Christian Power—assuredly. But by diplomatic interference is usually meant more than this;—and can we do more? Remonstrance and protest is seldom dignified and not often effectual, if no further action is intended in case our remonstrance is unheeded;—and further action in this case appears to us out of the question. We have, as a nation, no distinct or specific interest in the matter; the quarrel is at a distance from our shores; and as mediators we should at once encounter a difficulty which, we think, has never been sufficiently considered. To be able to mediate, and to say that we shall regard with disfavour the party which refuses to listen to our mediation, we ought to have some terms to propose which we consider the parties ought to listen to and might concede. Now can we find any such in this case? If, indeed, we were prepared to propose that Austria shall resign all her Italian dominions, that France shall abandon all her Italian pretensions and designs, and that the re-construction of Italy as one Kingdom under Piedmont or as a federation of States shall be left to a European or a Peninsular Congress,—then, indeed, there would be some ground for negotiation. But so statesmanlike a solution of an eternally-vexed European problem is still, we fear, far away in the distance.—What other suggestion could we make—what compromise that would not be at once futile and insulting? Are we to advise Austria to accept France's proposal, and consent to a joint evacuation of the States of the Church? We know that anarchy and massacre would be the immediate result—that the insurrection would spread to Lombardy and Naples in a week—and that armed intervention would become a necessity to remedy the evil we had wrought.—Are we to propose that France and Austria shall join, and shall join us, in compelling the Pope to govern like a Christian and a man of sense? We have had enough of this plan already; we tried it years ago, and failed. The Pope promised, and deceived us; and the interposing Powers were too little in unison among themselves as to what good government meant, and what it required, to be able to enforce their opinions on the incurable and recalcitrant Potentate.—Are we to counsel Austria to treat her Italian Provinces with liberality and gentleness, to lighten their burdens, to give them political privileges, and to trust to their loyalty not to abuse them—in a word, to solve the problem by reconciling Lombardy and Venice to their sway? We cannot honestly or decorously give such mocking counsel, for we know full well that the mildest and kindest administration will never reconcile Italians to German masters—that it is their *presence* and not their misgovernment that is so hateful to the Italian people—that any political privileges conceded would to a certainty be turned against the conceders—and that now, as ever Austria has no alternative but either to surrender her Italian Provinces altogether or to maintain them by the unrelenting severity of strength—Are we to hint at a compromise—to suggest that Austria should surrender part of Lombardy or the Duchies to Piedmont, and give France, to pacify her, a slice of the Legations or a prospective hope of Naples? Every notion of Principle or Justice forbids such a ground of mediation. France has far less business in Italy than even Austria; and were France to *get* a little and Austria to *give* a little, it would but sow the seed for future inevitable wars. We cannot, therefore, conceive any basis for our intervention in the quarrel which shall be consistent with our dignity, or afford any prospect of success.

2. *Ought England to aid Austria* as the injured and assaulted party, in case her exhortations to peace are unheeded? *We ought not, and we cannot.* It is true Austria may be the aggrieved party in this particular conjuncture; but her whole policy and conduct towards her dependent Provinces have been so utterly detestable and antipathic to all our sentiments of mercy, justice, and honesty, that we *cannot* aid her in a struggle where these matters are involved. The English *Government* might possibly incline to such a line—the English *nation* would forbid it with a peremptory and fiery indignation. Our sympathies with the Italians are too strong to permit our siding with Austria in a conflict on Italian soil. Our recollections of the oppression of Hungary are too vivid and too recent to make it possible for us to stand side by side with the oppressor. The conduct of Austria during the Russian war cost us too dear, was too selfish, mean, and noxious, to be readily pardoned; and it disgusted England too profoundly to be soon forgotten. Austria has deserved no aid or sympathy at our hands. In former times, when her interests demanded it, she was occasionally useful and important as an ally; but she has rarely omitted an opportunity of revolting all our most cherished sentiments; and in *no* contest with her Italian subjects or her Italian foes could England assist her, or even wish her well.

3. *Ought England, then, to aid Sardinia* in her projected crusade for Italian Emancipation? Again, and clearly, NO. If Sardinia had been assailed by Austria, we would have stood by her *to the last*. But the case is widely altered when she becomes the aggressor. We cannot aid her, because we cannot but suspect that in this affair her hands are not clean. *We can aid no plans of conquest;* and that she projects and is allured by a conquest from Austria, we cannot doubt. We cannot aid her, because her immediate ally, by whose encouragement she is induced to throw herself into the perilous encounter, is a Potentate who has his own purposes to serve, and who sells his succour but never gives it—and who, moreover, hates liberty at home too much to be its sincere and disinterested friend abroad. Sardinia must have purchased French assistance to the cause of Italian liberation by concessions and compromises dangerous if not fatal to Italian liberty. At least, we fear so. We cannot aid the Italian movement which seems so imminent, because we cannot see how the real liberty of Italy is to be the result. Most earnestly should we rejoice to see Victor Emanuel King of Northern Italy, and the guide and example of all other States in the Peninsula. Most thankful, too, should we be to see the Austrians for ever driven out of Italy; but if the French were established there instead we are at a loss to see what would be gained by the exchange. At all events the exchange would be one which we have no interest in aiding, and which we should scarcely know how to wish.

Let it, therefore, be clearly understood, irrevocably decided, and loudly proclaimed, that in a contest between Sardinia, France, and Austria for the liberation, the supremacy, or the division of Italy, England will take no share. We cannot side with the foreign oppressor;—we cannot side with the ambitious conqueror;—and we will not side with the native liberator, unless his hands are clean and his means just.

(From the Saturday Review, Jan. 22, 1859.)

IS THE DANGER OVER?

The *Times* has formally announced that the danger of war is over. We should be glad to be able to endorse this most welcome announcement. But there are, unhappily, still facts which look in the other direction. The preparations at Toulon are going on as actively as ever. Ammunition, biscuit and beef are being furnished in large quantities. Horses are being bought for the cavalry. Old ships of war are being converted into transports. What does all this mean? We have heard nothing more ominous than the report of the *Times* Correspondent himself, that such preparations are said by the French officials to be intended for Algeria, Senegal, or China. The same correspondent also reports that among the chief persons of the French War Office there still prevails a confident expectation of war in the spring. The design of an attack on Austria may have been abandoned, or it may never have been entertained. It may have given way before the numbers, attitude, splendid organization and masterly movements of the Austrian army in Lombardy, and the real absence of revolutionary enthusiasm which appears to exist among the *Lombard population*. It *may* have been a mere cloak for some totally different design. There can be no offence to the admirers of the French Emperor, whom we are glad to see taking full advantage of our free press, in saying that the special virtues which he displayed in making his way to supreme power were not precisely those of openness and good faith. The plea in his defence is that openness and good faith, like other commonplace moral qualities and rules, are dispensed with in the case of master spirits, bent upon high designs That there is a darkness and reserve—a tendency to achieve great results by looking one way and springing another—in the author of the *coup d'état*, is not and cannot be denied. Louis Napoleon is undoubtedly not looking at this country, at Malta, or at Egypt, while he carries on his preparations at Toulon. He is looking, if at anybody, at Austria. But possibly it may not be on Austria that he means, or ever meant, to spring. Among the many personal anecdotes current about the Emperor's skill as a tactician, it is said that on the eve of the *coup d'état*, and when suspicion of his design was rife, he met a member of the Chamber who had recently lost his mother, and condoled with him on the mournful event. It is indeed a sad thing, and one hard to bear, said the Deputy, to lose a parent to whom one has been so tenderly attached. One thing, replied the President of the Republic, is still sadder, and still harder to bear—to be suspected of plotting to overthrow a Constitution one has sworn to preserve. The Deputy went away satisfied that the danger was over, and communicated his satisfaction to the destined occupants of the prison vans of December.

We cordially wish that the Emperor may in some measure redeem his honour and efface his past career by keeping good faith with allies who have kept good faith with him, and by giving effect to the most politic as well as the best words he ever uttered—"the Empire is peace." Nor do we believe him—unscrupulously ambitious as his notorious acts have proved him to be—to be insensible to the attractions of an honorable name. But he has collected and is collecting immense means of aggressive war. "The young man is an honest man," says Dame Quickly. "Vat shall de honest man do in my closet?" replies Dr. Caius. The Empire may be peace; but what does an Empire which is peace mean by getting up its Toulon fleet? Sudden and extensive arming when no one threatens is in itself an aggressive measure, and one which those who profess to give a more satisfactory account of the Emperor's character and conduct are bound, for our reassurance, to explain. We are inclined to think that there are two great securities for the continuance of peace, the first of which exists, while the second unhappily has still to be provided. The first security is that the wisdom and morality of the French people are on the whole greatly superior to those of the rulers, who, on the Imperialist theory of Government, are supposed to concentrate in their own person all the wisdom and morality of the nation. The second security is a Channel fleet so powerful as to make any attempt on England as hopelessly impracticable as it would be glaringly treacherous and base. We do not press the augmentation of our armaments without deeply feeling how miserable a thing it is to increase the fiscal burdens of our people for that which will make them no return, and to convert the fruits of industry, which might themselves be fruitful of happiness and civilization, to the barren and detested purposes of war. It is but little consolation to think that the nation which menaces us through the profligate and reckless ambition of its rulers, brings upon itself heavier burdens of conscription and taxation than those which it imposes upon us. The peace-monger, who would have us to throw down our arms in the presence of a highwayman, is himself the greatest promoter of the war which he detests. But what good and right-thinking man is there who does not look forward with fervent expectation to the day when the world may free itself from the yoke of these military tyrants, and when the interest and morality of nations may be allowed free play in reducing the cost of armaments and preserving the blessings of peace?

All questions of Whig or Tory apart, it is deplorable that at this moment, when the utmost vigilance and firmness on the part of our Government are required, our diplomacy should be in the hands of a thoroughly inferior man and a self-proclaimed parasite of the Emperor of the French. In accepting his difficult and momentous post, Lord Malmesbury may, like other members of the "diggings" Ministry, have shown laudable devotion to his party; but unfortunately Providence does not reward devotion to a party with a supernatural bestowal of qualities in which a man is naturally deficient. In the same manner we have no doubt that all will be done at the Admiralty which zeal and good intentions can effect; but zeal and good intentions, even when united with a liberal desire to render Tory principles palatable to their opponents, will not do the work of a first-rate administrator and a great master of naval affairs in getting an efficient Channel Fleet rapidly to sea. Unluckily, too, for the firmness and dignity of England at this moment, the master spirit of the Government is a tactician most dangerously addicted to low and shallow intrigue, who not long ago betrayed, for the purposes of faction, a secret despatch to the Governor-General of India, vitally affecting the public interest in a great struggle, and who is now stirring up the discontent of the Ionian Islands by a mission obviously planned for the purpose of banishing from Parliament a dreaded opponent or a more dreaded friend. The taint of a personal connexion with the French Emperor, going far beyond all the bounds of proper diplomatic intercourse, adheres to the leading member of the present Government, in common, unfortunately, with almost all our public men. The last traditions of a loftier school seem to linger in Lord Aberdeen, whose name is now in the mouths of men of all parties for better reasons, we are persuaded, than because his age and declining health have finally removed him from the rivalries of public life. England, when represented by him, and by men of his school, moved among nations as an English gentleman moves among other men, dignified but not haughty, conciliatory but not servile, regardful of her own interests but not grasping, exercising an influence that was more felt than displayed, with many friends but no accomplices, showing frankness and courtesy towards all Governments, but reposing blind confidence in none.

A CHANNEL FLEET.

The pacific tidings which have followed last week's rumours of war—unsatisfactory and uncertain as they are—are almost more humiliating than the menaces with which the French Emperor experimented on the temper of Austria and her allies. One day he utters a few petulant or calculated words, and the shadow of threatening war clouds every capital, fills diplomatists with eager anxiety, and disturbs the whole course of commerce. Our own funds fall more suddenly than they did on the proclamation of war with Russia, or even on the first startling news of the Indian mutiny. Every railway company feels the Imperial influence in the depression of its stock, and the value of shares in the Italian lines is for the moment almost annihilated. A few days later, Napoleon permits it to be whispered, that he has changed his mind, and inclines to peace. The tone of his Ministers is altered. The great regard which the Emperor feels for the peace of Europe is intimated to remonstrant allies. The *Times* announces that the apathy of France has checkmated the ambition of its chief. The funds rise on every Bourse, and the world understands that there is to be no war. Why is it that the issues of peace and war hang thus upon the breath of one unscrupulous man? Diplomatic complications have occurred often enough when France was under other Governments than that of our faithful ally; but England was not disturbed by the frown or restored to complacency by the smile of any foreign Sovereign. It has at other times been our part to look on at the tangle of Continental politics, not indeed with indifference, but with the coolness of spectators who are conscious of the power to stand safely aloof from any contest that does not concern them, and to choose their own time for taking part in struggles that may call for their intervention. Why is England so agitated now by the mere hint of a rupture between France and Austria? A score of plausible answers may be given; yet there is one that is felt more than spoken, but which all secretly acknowledge to be the true explanation of the uneasiness that has been so prevalent. France is prepared for war, and England is not; and in the presence of a neighbour ready, unscrupulous, and armed to the teeth, it is the extreme of folly to fancy ourselves secure. We do not desire to propagate alarm, and it is gratifying to see that no tinge of fear mingles with the anxiety which every prudent man feels to see the forces of this country put on such a footing as to restore to us the vantage of our insular position. It is mere vapouring to say that we retain it at this moment. We may have superiority enough to win a victory, but we have not the supremacy which is proof against attack.

If war were declared to-morrow, no one can say that the first cannon might not be fired in an attack upon one of our own arsenals. If the existence of England depended on it, we could not for weeks, nor perhaps for months, institute an effective blockade of Cherbourg or Toulon. Until ships came swarming home from distant stations the Channel would not be ours, and who can say what mischief might ensue while the unready forces of England were being collected to encounter the fleets that are always prepared to issue from the ports of France? It may be that, for the present, the Emperor means peace, as probably a fortnight ago he had more than half decided upon war. But our tranquility ought not to depend on speculations such as these. The seeming caprice which he has shown may not improbably be a repetition of the deliberate policy by which he won his throne. In the last days of the Republic, rumours were constantly set afloat of contemplated attacks by the President on the liberty of the Assembly; and again and again was the public mind reassured by solemn declarations that the Prince would be faithful to his oath. The cry of "wolf" was repeated till men learned to laugh at the danger, and then the time was come for the *coup d'état* which had been so long and so stealthily prepared. If repeated alarms of war, followed by peaceful assurances, should lull the Powers of Europe in like manner to sleep, they too may be awakened at last by some outrage as sudden and unscrupulous as that by which the liberties of France were sacrificed. Three times within a year have threatening demonstrations been made—first against England, then, with more success, against Portugal, and more recently against Austria. Swiftness in action, and dissimulation in word, are the special characteristics of Napoleonic policy. Dissimulation, it is true, may easily be met by courteous distrust, and swiftness of attack will not endanger those who are constantly prepared.

It is grievous that an attitude of armed watchfulness should be the only one possible for prudent States; but while one pretext after another is found for increasing the armaments of France, it needs a higher character for veracity than the French Emperor enjoys to beget a lively faith in the sincerity of peaceful professions made by the master of 400,000 bayonets, and of a fleet scarcely, if at all, inferior to our own. The army need not trouble us much, if it were twice as large, but even if Lous Napoleon were the most high-minded of princes, the strength to which his navy has attained has rendered it the duty of England, in common prudence, to shelter herself behind her natural bulwark—a Channel Fleet. We do not believe that the additional expenditure for such a purpose need be considerable; but let the cost be what it may, it will be a trifling premium to pay for absolute immunity from all attack. Twenty sail actually in commission, supported by the force of gun-boats that could be rapidly got ready for sea as they were wanted, would leave us little to fear from any quarter. The Channel would be our own, whatever course the affairs of Europe might take; and it is not impossible that, by maintaining a home fleet, England would contribute more effectually to the preservation of peace abroad than by flattering the caprices or adopting the policy of the present occupant of the Tuileries. It is not merely the possibility of sudden danger that renders a Channel Fleet essential to the efficiency of our navy. Unwilling as we may be to admit it, it is notorious that the Queen's service is not popular among seamen. Whatever scheme the Commission on the manning of the Navy may suggest, we have at present no compulsory means of securing crews for the fleet, nor have we succeeded in tempting the better class of sailors to prefer a frigate to a merchantman. It is not very astonishing that able seamen, who can double their wages by shifting from the navy to the ships of any of the great mail lines, should demand their discharge on the very day that their period of service expires. At the existing rates of pay, the most surprising thing is that any sailors should be induced to ship on board of a man-of-war, when they can command much higher pay in the merchant service, or in the American navy. Unless some kind of conscription is established, there are but two ways of securing a ready supply of sailors. One is by a very considerable increase of wages, and the other by the permanent maintenance of a large body of men either actually afloat or under obligations to serve when wanted.

So far as the mere question of manning the navy is concerned, the object might no doubt be attained by either method, but it is not improbable that the entire cost of an effective Channel Fleet kept constantly in commission would be less than that of raising the scale of pay sufficiently to give to the navy the command of the market. As a mere matter of economy, therefore, the policy of keeping up a Channel Fleet may be the best that could be adopted; and it will, we trust, come to be considered as much a matter of course to garrison the Channel at all times with our ships as to man the fortifications of Dover or Portsmouth. But the present urgency is not to be measured by these general considerations alone. While French policy is what it is, and the French navy what it is, we need a powerful Channel Fleet, not merely to improve the general organization of the navy, but as an ever ready protection against risks to which England need not and should not be exposed. The material support of an irresistible force in the narrow seas is as necessary for our own safety as for the dignity of our foreign policy, and if there be any truth in the rumour that a considerable addition to the Navy Estimates is in contemplation, it may be inferred that Ministers have resolved to leave our shores no longer in their present defenceless state. For once, the wisest course will be also the most popular, and Lord Derby will consult the interests of his party no less than those of the country by placing England once more in absolute security behind the guns of a Channel Fleet.—*Ibid.*

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 5.]

INDIAN OCEAN.

Eastern Archipelago.

All bearings are Magnetic.

SUNDA STRAIT.

Caution.—Welcome Bay, lying immediately to the eastward of Second point, on the southern shore of Sunda Strait, appears to be full of dangers not surveyed, and should be entered with extreme caution. A shoal, with 12 feet on it, and 6 fathoms close to, extends between Second point and Tambing point to the distance of half a mile off shore.*

Coventry Shoal.†—This shoal was discovered by the ship *Caroline Coventry*, when steering to the eastward of West island for the northern entrance of Sunda strait. It is described as being partly above water, and the breakers on it to be a quarter of a mile in extent. Its position is in about lat. 5° 30½′ S., long. 106° 25½′ E., and it was in line with West island when bearing N.N.E. ¾ E.‡

GASPAR STRAIT.

Alwina Rock.§—The ship *Alwina* passed close to a rock lying N.N.W. 1½ miles from the north-westernmost of the eleven islands, off the N.W. Hook of Billiton island. It appeared to be a detached danger, with a depth of 6 to 9 feet on it, and to have deep water all around. Its position is in about lat. 2° 27½′ S., long. 107° 42′ E.‖

MOLUCCA PASSAGE.

Bahia Reef.—The ship *Bahia*, when proceeding to the southward through the Molucca passage, struck, and dragged heavily over a coral reef lying in about lat. 1° 10′ S., long. 126° 50′ E.

AUSTRALIA, NORTH EAST COAST.

The Kenn Reef, on which the English ship *Rodney* and Dutch barque *Olivier Van Noord* were wrecked, 7th June 1858, when bound from Melbourne to India through Torres strait, was discovered in 1824, and stated to consist of rocks and sand banks partly above water, extending S.E. and N.W. about 9 miles, and apparently 6 or 7 miles across, with the middle of its eastern edge in lat. 21° 9′ S., long. 155° 49′ E.¶

From the report of these vessels the position of this reef (supposing it to be Kenn reef, which does not seem clear,) appears to be about as given on the Admiralty chart, but its extent 20 miles in a S.W. and N.E. direction. Mariners, therefore, are warned to be very careful when approaching this neighbourhood, until it has been correctly examined; more particularly as Mr. M'Kenzie, who passed close to the supposed position of Kenn reef in the *Gambia* in 1851, states that it could not be seen, although the vessel's course was shaped for it after good observations. Probably the safest route (if intending to pass to the eastward of Kenn reef,) would be to keep on the meridian of 157° E. until well to the northward of its parallel.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
7th December, 1858.

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* Remarks by Captain C. Fellowes, *H. M. S. Cruizer*, 1857. See Admiralty Chart of Sunda strait, No. 2,056; scale, m=0·3 of an inch.

† From Mercantile Marine Magazine, November 1858.

‡ See Admiralty Chart of Java island, No. 2,058; scale, d=3·3 inches, on which this danger is marked.

§ From Mercantile Marine Magazine, November 1858.

‖ See Admiralty Chart of Gaspar strait, No. 2,137; scale, d=19½ inches, on which this danger is marked.

¶ See Admiralty Chart, N.E. coast of Australia, and its Barrier reefs, Torres strait, and S.E. coast of New Guinea, No. 2,385; scale, d=1 inch.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 1.]

CHINA.

East Coast; Chusan Archipelago.

All bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1° West in 1858.

The following description of the danger on which the British ship *Cairnsmore* was lately wrecked, has just been received by the Admiralty from Lieut. J. Ward, R.N., commanding H. M. Steam Yacht *Emperor*.

Cairnsmore Rock.—This dangerous pinnacle rock, not more than thirty or forty feet in diameter, rises almost perpendicularly from soundings of 12 fathoms at about 2½ miles to the eastward of the east end of Raffles island, in the northern part of the Chusan Archipelago.

The precise depth on the pinnacle could not be ascertained, as the wreck, with her foremast standing, at present, quite covers it, but not more than 11 feet will be found over it at low water springs.

The position of the rock is in lat. 30° 42′ 10″ N., long. 122° 34′ 40″ E., and from it the south-east point of Senhouse island bears South; a small rugged rock lying close to the south-east point of Raffles island, and in line with the point, S.W. by W. ¼ W.; and the northern rock of the group lying off the north part of Chesney island, N.W. by W. ¼ W.*

Caution.—Vessels navigating the channel between the Saddle group and Raffles island are cautioned for the future to keep well over towards the Saddle islands to avoid the above danger, as the lead will give no warning when approaching it. In sailing north, when the Bit rock opens south of the South Saddle they will be to the northward of the Cairnsmore; and in sailing south, when the same rock opens north of the South Saddle they will be to the southward.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
16th September, 1858.

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* See Admiralty Chart, East coast, Sheet viii., Hieshan isles to the Yang-tsze-kiang, including the Chusan islands, on which the above danger is marked. No. 1,199; scale, d = 15 inches.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

227—Gilbart's Logic of Banking.
228—Jones (J. M.) The Naturalist in Bermuda.
229—Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, 1857.
696—Beckford (Wm.) Memoirs of,—2 vols.
697—Fitzball (Ed.) Thirty-five years of a Dramatic Author's Life—2 vols.
698—Fragmentary Remains of Sir H. Davy, Bart., 1858.
699—Muirhead's Life of James Watt.
700—Jerrold (B.) Life of Douglas Jerrold.
701—Masson's Life of Milton, in connexion with the History of his Times 1608 *a* 1639.
1228—Hodson (Major) Twelve years of a soldier's Life in India, 1859.
1229—Johnson (Miss A. C.) Peasant Life in Germany.
1230—Sicily, Calabria and Mount Etna, by the Unprotected Females.
1843—Maiden Sisters, a Tale.
1844—Tupper (M. F.) Stephen Langton—2 vols.
1845—Deborah's Diary, a Sequel to Mary Powell.
2317—Doran (Dr.) Pictures and Panels, 1859.
2318—Lester (H. J.) Struggles in Falling, 1858.
2319—Montalembert's Debate on India.
2320—Cambridge Essays, 1858.
Reviews, Magazines, Journals, &c.

Shanghae, 10th March, 1859.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Shanghai Almanac for 1859,
In addition to the former matter, it contains a Diary of 4 days to a page.

List of Hongs & Residents,
corrected to 31*st December*, 1858.

North-China Herald, Office,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar 26	Dona Annita	B. bark	356	Burdett	Swatow	Mar 8	Sundries	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 26	Sophie	Ha. bg.	228	Marten	Amoy	.. 10	do	Harkort and Co
.. 27	Eamont	B. schr	120	Oliver	Japan	.. 21	do	Dent and Co
.. 28	Eliza Mary	B. schr	126	Fine			do	
.. 28	Vindex	B. schr	179	Filleul	Japan	Mar —	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 28	Rajah	B. str.	337	Norie	Hongkong*	.. 21	Op. &c.	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent
.. 29	Italian	B. str.	650	Webster	Hongkong	.. 24	do	Turner and Co
.. 30	Norden	Swe. sh	612	Windaufra	Swatow	.. 11	Sugar	Réml, Schmidt & Cie

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar 26	Yang-tsze	A. str	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 27	Dennis Hill	B. bark	348	Atken	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 29	Minnihaha	B. ship	785	Brown	Fuchau	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 29	Wodan	Da. sh.	235	Matthisen	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Harkort and Co
.. 29	Polly	B. bark	388	Smith	Liverpool	Tea&Sun.	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 29	Avalanche	B. ship	692	Stott	Fuchau	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 29	Merrington	B. ship	710	Clark	Manila	do	Fletcher and Co
.. 31	Bacchante	B. ship	717	Cobb	Fuchau	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 31	Invincible	B. ship	657	Rollason	Nagasaki	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 31	Lord Clarendon	B. brig	273	Prance	Nagasaki	Re-expts	Dent and Co
.. 31	Italian	B. str.	650	Webster	Nagasaki	Sundries	Turner and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Aemel	Mar 13	Da. bg.	210	Dinesen	Harkort and Co	Fuchau	eld 1st
Amiral Baudin	Nov 13	Fr. bk	502	Forestier	Réml, Schmidt et Cie		
Ann	Mar 15	A. bark	641	Munro	Isaac M. Bull and Co	Amoy	Imdt.
Aramingo	Jan 31	A. ship	716	Cassan	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Berwick Walls	Feb 27	B. ship	621	Findlay	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	6th inst
Bintang	Mar 15	Du. sch	258	Cowan	A. Howard		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Cambalu	Mar 6	B. ship	499	Fraser	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Carin	Mar 1	Swe. sh	952	Matern	Harkort and Co		
Countess of Seafield	Mar 15	B. bark	492	Brown	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Dona Anita	Mar 26	B. bark	356	Burdett	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	Early
Eamont	Mar 27	B. schr	120	Oliver	Dent and Co		
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	739	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Egeria	Mar 8	A. ship	644	Howland	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Eliza Mary	Mar 28	B. schr	126	Fine			
Emma	Mar 20	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Empress	Feb 27	A. ship	1293	Lecraw	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Hongkong	6th inst.
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Bayley			
Granada	Mar 2	A. brig	331	Taylor	Russell and Co		
Henriette	Mar 21	Ha. bg.	214	Jans	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	eld 1st
Heroes of Alma	Feb 14	B. ship	557	Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	
Indien	Nov 13	Fr. ship	705	Bourdase	Réml, Schmidt et Cie		
Jacob & Anna	Mar 24	Du. sch	248	Petersen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Nagasaki	4th inst
James Lemon	Mar 23	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
John Jay	Mar 2	A. ship	494	Hungerford	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Judith	Dec 25	A. ship	993	Brown	Siemssen and Co.	Hkong&Macao	Early
Lobelia	Mar 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co.		
Mary & Louisa	Mar 1	A. bark	497	Jones	Birley, Worthington and Co	Amoy	eld 31 ult.
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Mercator	Mar 23	Du. bk	400	Van der Woude	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
New Era	Feb 27	B. ship	725	Troup	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Norden	Mar 30	Swe. sh	612	Windaufra	Réml, Schmidt et Cie		
Pruth	Feb 24	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	908	Rapson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	London	
Rajah	Mar 28	B. str.	337	Norie	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	5th inst*
Réml	Oct 26	B. str.	322	Laen	Réml, Schmidt et Cie		
Sophie	Mar 26	Ha. bg.	228	Marten	Harkort and Co	Amoy	
Southern Belle	Feb 12	B. bark	511	Henson	Jas: Bowman and Co	Swatow	eld 1st
Tarolinta	Mar 4	A. ship	549	French	Russell and Co	Hongkong	Imdt.
Union	Feb 19	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	eld 31st
Vindex	Mar 28	B. schr	179	Filleul	Dent and Co	Fuchau	eld 1st
Wagoola	Mar 15	B. ship	549	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Young Mechanic	Feb 2	A. ship	1376	Amsbury	Wm. Hargreaves		
Ziba	Mar 7	B. bark	497	Tomlinson	Fletcher and Co		
46 Merchant Vsls.							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	60	W. H. Jones	80
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	C. J. Balfour	60

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott.	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Neville, 2d Dec.; and Chrysolite, 30th do.
Liverpool—Crest of the Wave, 23d Nov.; and East Field, 18th Dec.
Deal—Phantom, 12th Jany., (put into Falmouth 20th Jany. leaky).
Gravesend—Wild Flower, 15th Jany.
Sunderland—Shan-tung, 26th Sept.; and Earl of Southesk, 17th Jany.
New York—Vancouver, 14th Dec.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	16	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 25	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—	1
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	28	16	17	17	17
1859	Monthly	1	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45,			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46,			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47,			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48,			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49,			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50,			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51,			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52,			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53,			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54,			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55,	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56,	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57,	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58,	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.

Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,			11,372,141	19,117
1848-49,			12,310,363	15,915
1849-50,			13,867,497	13,162
1850-51,			21,687,816	15,325
1851-52,			31,225,000	20,333
1852-53,			38,664,100	24,803
1853-54,			29,856,188	55,185
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49,	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54,	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	
1855-56,	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57,	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,635*
AUSTRALIA,			852,393	
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	
CONTINENT,			497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,022	
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,178 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do.	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do.	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do.	37,533	728,336	765,869	2,229
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do.	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	555	..do.	288,119	332,933	621,052	1,207
.. 25	Wellington	402	..do.	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	..do.	429,255		429,255	1,351
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do.	225,691	381,772	607,463	1,431
Dec 9	Amicus	511	..do.	216,333	282,264	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	733	..do.	678,200	201,700	879,900	645
.. 13	John Masterman	608	..do.	453,593	262,037	715,630	703
.. 25	Scutari	543	..do.	367,090	224,894	591,984	839
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	..do.	257,000	276,800	533,800	1,612
.. 20	Idas	706	..do.	569,693	284,798	854,491	321
.. 30	Zealandia	1031	..do.	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,538
Feb 2	Portena	354	..do.	149,653	197,551	347,204	466
.. 28	Taymouth Castle	682	..do.	771,177	72,919	844,096	56
.. 28	Westburn	593	..do.	332,036	309,736	641,772	315
Mar 5	Carausius	510	..do.	214,152	383,723	597,875	536
.. 24	Sir W. F. Williams	869	..do.	676,551	309,133	985,684	698
.. 29	Polly	358	Liverpool	362,996	76,066	439,062	

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York		573,110	573,110	137:16		10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do.		706,803	706,803	19:20		
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do.		831,290	831,290	222:19		12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do.		1,265,254	1,265,254	196:89		2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do.		1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02		10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do		718,461	718,461			
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do.		1,054,328	1,054,328	36:09		
.. 8	Kate Hastings	448	..do.		590,442	590,442			
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	..do.		861,500	861,500	39.95		4,600
.. 21	Ino	895	..do.		639,258	639,258	48:91		
Dec 6	Oscar	648	..do.	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:50		
.. 17	Swordfish	1034	..do.		820,555	820,555	20:40		4,850
.. 19	Canvass Back	731	..do.		750,380	750,380			
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	..do.		943,133	943,133	51:77		
Jan 21	Nabob	1245	..do.		791,400	791,400	171:52		10,576
.. 27	Henry Harbeck	714	..do.		739,903	739,903	23:15		
.. 28	Beaver	727	..do.	25,400	536,391	561,791	53.60		
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	620	..do.	16,787	607,527	624,314	33:56		3,402
Mar 6	Malay	808	..do.	26,000	814,134	840,134	134:63		2,125
.. 20	Rom'ce of the Sea	1781	..do.	1,117	652,529	653,646	124:40		1,225
.. 20	Indiaman	1164	..do *		296,323	296,323			
.. 21	Snow Squall	742	..do.		597,810	597,810			
Cleared	Union	1012	..do.	132,171	680,272	812,443	7:97		

* *Via* Hongkong.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*. *From 1st July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne			167,336
Feb 5	Betty	260	Sydney			294,609

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do.	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	do.	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do.	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,829
.. 5	Mary F. Slade	199	do.	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	do. ...*vid* Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	do.	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	3,043
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do. ...*vid* Fuchau	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	744
.. 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,955
Jan 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,502
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,061
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	869
.. 20	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,270
Mar 6	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,631
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	3,026

(*Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*)